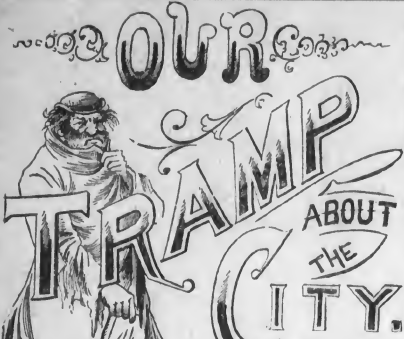


# PUBLIC LEADER

THIRD YEAR. MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894. ONE CENT.



IT'S SO IF  
IT'S IN  
THE  
LEDGER.

In Danville a colored woman was fined \$500 for selling red liquor. This means five hundred days in jail.

MISS LOUELLA STEWART, First Primary Teacher in the Colored School, has the grip. Miss Lida Smith is substituting in her room.

AYER'S Hair Vigor prevents the hair from falling, and restores gray hair to its original color. Ayer's Almanac at your druggist's.

DEMING, SWEET & McCORMY, the enterprising managers who bring the novel *Minstrel*, *Farce*, *Comedy*, *"A Stranger"*, to Maysville on next Saturday night, have long been known as strictly reliable and energetic amusement managers. Their amusements have always been connected with first class attractions and the public have learned to rely upon their always truthful advertising.

## GOSE TO THE WALL.

Thomas H. Ruggles of Toltedboro Makes an Assignment.

Another Democratic Free trade victory! Thomas H. Ruggles, who for several years has been conducting the largest general store in Lewis county, yesterday morning made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

E. Baker Tresselt, the well known attorney, is the assignee. Mr. Ruggles succeeded R. M. Gillespie in business, and though he had an extensive trade his affairs have been running behind for some time.

His collections and this "era of good times" which has put so many days' work and dollars "out of sight" conspired to render a continuance hopeless.

There is no statement of liabilities, but they are thought to be quite heavy, divided principally between Maysville and Cincinnati.

## THE LAST SAD RITES.

Impressive Services Over the Remains of Dr. J. P. Hunter.

The funeral of the late Dr. John P. Hunter occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was largely attended.

The main body of the Central Presbyterian Church was occupied by the family and friends, and by Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias, of which Orders the Doctor had been long an influential member.

Rev. W. O. Cochrane, Pastor of the Church, delivered an impressive sermon, after which the remains were borne to their final rest, followed by a sorrowing cortege.

About one hundred Oddfellows and fifty Knights of Pythias were in line. At the grave the beautiful funeral charge of the Oddfellows was delivered by A. M. J. Cochrane, and that of the K. of P. by Leunin Purnell.

It is worthy of note that the deceased himself officiated at the funeral of the late Odd fellow Wilson—and it is no disparagement to say that he had no superior in rendering the impressive charge for the dead.

## MORE "DEMOCRATIC" TIMES.

When a \$35 One sold for \$1 and Notes for \$1 50.

Woodford Sun.—The other day I came across an old copy of *The Weekly Kentucky Tennessean*, dated Frankfort, July 7th, 1843.

One item it contains would indicate that the hard times of which we now complain are really times of prosperity and plenty compared with the hard times of 1843. It is as follows:

"As one of the instances of hard times, we give the following statement of bona fide sales of property on twelve months' credit, which recently took place at an administrator's sale in Woodford county, viz: One cow, formerly valued at \$30, sold for \$1. Two mules, worth a year ago \$45 each, sold for \$1 50 each. A good horse sold for \$7; another fine horse, which cost \$170, sold for \$40. A three-year old filly, which sold at one year old for \$30, now brought \$3.

It is said that in the fall of 1843 all the crops of 180 acres of land, and a considerable quantity of live stock besides, belonging to Simcox Bonahome, who lived in what is now the Placage neighborhood, was sold under execution, and that the entire sale amounted to only \$40. So don't complain of hard times and low prices any more.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THE WILSON BILL OPENS THE GATES TO CANADA.

The New Tariff Must Lessen Demand and Lower Prices for Products—Drifting into Universal Bankruptcy.

The McKinley Bill, which was passed in 1890, was based upon the theory that a Protective Tariff applied to every American product would be of benefit to all classes of people and that in this view it increased the duties on many agricultural as well as manufactured articles.

The Wilson Bill, now before Congress for adoption, places a number of farm as well as manufactured products on the free list, and materially lowers the duties on nearly all that are not on that list, and the question is raised as to what will be the effect upon American farmers should this change of the McKinley for the Wilson Tariff Bill take place.

Let us consider, in this regard, a few leading farm products.

The McKinley Bill raised the duty on wheat from 20 cents a bushel to 25 cents. Wilson Bill changes the 25 cents to a bushel to 20 per cent, ad valorem. Wheat sold in Chicago the last week in December at about 62 cents a bushel—the lowest price ever recorded—and at about 70 cents a bushel in New York. These low prices are largely the result of stagnation of business in the change of Administration and the threatened lowering of duties on imports. The McKinley Tariff of 25 cents a bushel protected the American farmers against imports from Canada and other countries. The Wilson 20 per cent, ad valorem amounts to about 12 cents in Chicago, or 14 cents in New York, a reduction of one-half or of 11 to 12 cents a bushel.

It is said that the Wilson Bill will make all our farmers rich, but how the American farmer is to be benefited by allowing the Canadian and other farmers to send their wheat into our markets and get 10 or 12 cents more a bushel for it than they have been getting is a mystery yet to be solved. The truth is, this change will offer a much greater inducement to the wheat producers of Manitoba, Ontario and other places to flood the Chicago and New York markets with wheat and send prices down still lower, and every one must see that this will be an injury rather than a benefit to the American farmer.

Again, the McKinley Bill places a duty of 30 cents a bushel on barley. The Wilson Bill places it at 20 per cent, of the value. That is, if the Wilson Bill sells at 20 cents a bushel (an ordinary price), and a Tariff reduction of 10 cents a bushel is made, what benefit can this possibly be to the American farmer? Will it add to the value of the barley he raises? On the contrary, will it not allow the Canadian farmer to get 10 cents a bushel more than before, or enable him to lower the price of barley in our markets so that the American farmer must take less for his barley than he has been getting under the McKinley Bill?

The McKinley Bill places a duty of \$30 per head on horses from \$20 to \$30 and 30 per cent, of their value on those worth more than \$150. Hence, under the McKinley Bill, a Canadian horse worth \$100 pays a duty of \$30 to get to our markets, and a horse worth \$200 pays a duty of \$60, while under the Wilson Bill the former would pay only \$30 and the latter \$40. This virtually makes a free gift of \$10 in one case and of \$20 in the other to the Canadian breeder, and at the same time enables him to supply the demand for horses on less than the McKinley Tariff, might have been supplied by an American breeder. It is either a gift to the Canadian breeder or it is a lowering of the price the American breeder gets for his horses.

Under the McKinley Bill the duty on cattle more than one year old is \$40 per head on those less than one year old \$2 per head. Under the Wilson Bill the duty is 20 per cent, of their value. On a heifer or steer more than a year old, worth, say, \$30 in our markets, the foreign cattle raiser would pay a duty \$10 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$6 under the Wilson Bill. On a cow less than a year old, worth \$15, the duty is \$3 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$3 under the Wilson Bill. On a heifer or steer more than a year old, worth, say, \$30 in our markets, the foreign cattle raiser would pay a duty \$10 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$6 under the Wilson Bill. On a cow less than a year old, worth \$15, the duty is \$3 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$3 under the Wilson Bill. On a heifer or steer more than a year old, worth, say, \$30 in our markets, the foreign cattle raiser would pay a duty \$10 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$6 under the Wilson Bill. On a cow less than a year old, worth \$15, the duty is \$3 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$3 under the Wilson Bill.

The duty on wool under the McKinley Act was from 11 to 12 cents per pound on certain other grades. Under the Wilson Bill all grades of wool are on the free list. Wool is now selling lower than ever before in the history of the country. It is so low that there is no profit in wool growing at present prices. How, then, are Americans to be in any way benefited by free wool? Will it encourage them to increase their flocks? Will it lessen the expense or in any way add to the profits of raising sheep? On the contrary, the Wilson Bill, in order to completely ruin the sheep breeding business in this country, also lowers the duty on imported sheep from \$1 50 per head, as fixed by the McKinley Bill, to 30 per cent, ad valorem; so that a \$4 sheep only has a duty of 80 cents and a \$8 sheep 40 cents, in place of \$1 each, and to make matters still worse, the duty of 2 cents per pound on mutton has been entirely removed, so that foreign mutton has as free an entrance into the American market as that produced by the American farmer. It is possible to more effectively ruin

the sheep industry in this country than by such legislation as this?

There are many changes made in the Wilson Bill in the rates of duties on farm products, about in the line with those already indicated, from a specific duty that protects to an ad valorem duty that does not protect.

On dairy products the principal changes are: On butter from 6 cents to 4 cents per pound; cheese from 6 cents per pound to 25 per cent, ad valorem; cream from 5 cents per gallon to free milk; broom corn from \$5 per ton to the free list; cabbages from 8 cents apiece, eggs from 5 cents per dozen and straw from 30 per cent, to the free list; bay from \$4 to \$2 per ton; potatoes from 25 cents to 10 cents per bushel; apples from 20 cents per bushel to the free list; basco and ham from 5 cents per pound to the free list; meats of all kinds prepared or preserved, not otherwise provided for, from 25 per cent, to free; and lard and tallow are also made free.

The foregoing are an indication as to the results made by the Wilson Bill upon the Protection provided by the McKinley Bill for farm products.

If it is possible to discover any benefit that such legislation can confer upon the American farmer, we should like to have it pointed out. It not only strips all farm products of almost every vestige of Protection, sacrificing the interest of American farmers and offering a bounty to foreign competitors, but it encourages the outflow of money to other countries which should be kept at home to pay our own laborers and reward our own crops.

And this is not all. The Wilson Bill is a two edged sword, cutting into the farmer on both sides. It not only removes or reduces the duties on what the farmer raises, leaving his market a prey to foreign farmers, but by cutting down the duties on manufactured products, thus crushing out the manufacturing industries, it ruins the home market for the farmer's products. About eight tenths of the products of American farms find a market in the manufacturing districts of this country. Where the manufacturers flourish the working classes get good wages and have plenty of money to buy farm and other products; but when wages are lowered or laborers put on half time or thrown entirely out of work—so millions are and why? If the Wilson Bill becomes a law, the consumption of all products is enormously lessened, prices are lowered and the remunerative value of farm products materially injured.

Again, the manufacturers are producers of the articles which the farmers have to buy, and by cutting down the duties on the more brands employed in them the greater the supply of products the farmer buys and the lower the price he has to pay for them. The McKinley Bill placed Protective duties on nearly everything that the farmer has to buy, so that he was encouraged to produce, and to increase production and thus enormously lessened the supply. As a result nearly all products are now lower in price than ever before in the history of the country.

The Protection which for thirty years has surrounded our industries has made the American farmer the envy of the world, and this Protection the Wilson Bill proposes to destroy. Had the Ways and Means Committee deliberately planned to get up a bill for the purpose of ruining every important industry, they could not have done better than to propose the Wilson Bill.

The McKinley Bill places a duty of \$30 per head on horses from \$20 to \$30 and 30 per cent, of their value on those worth more than \$150. Hence, under the McKinley Bill, a Canadian horse worth \$100 pays a duty of \$30 to get to our markets, and a horse worth \$200 pays a duty of \$60, while under the Wilson Bill the former would pay only \$30 and the latter \$40. This virtually makes a free gift of \$10 in one case and of \$20 in the other to the Canadian breeder, and at the same time enables him to supply the demand for horses on less than the McKinley Tariff, might have been supplied by an American breeder. It is either a gift to the Canadian breeder or it is a lowering of the price the American breeder gets for his horses.

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**ROUTE** West

Nos. 19 and 20 are the Mayville accommodation, and Nos. 17 and 18 the Huntington accommodation. Nos. 1 and 2 are the fast express and Nos. 3 and 4 the E. V. N. 1 has through sleeper to St. Louis by the Big Four Route.

Nos. 5 (E. P.) is a solid passenger train with Pullman car and Pullman sleeping to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, through Pullman sleeper to Richmond, Va.

**Old Point Comfort.** No. 2 is a solid train with Pullman sleeper to Washington and Old Point Comfort, making all Eastern and Southern connections.

The accommodation trains are daily except Sunday; the rest are daily.

Direct connection at Cincinnati for points West and South.

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**L&N**

**MAYSVILLE DIVISION.**  
Southbound.

Leave Maysville at 5:45 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stanford, Lyndon.

Stop, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. and M. V., Eastern Division.


Leaves Maysville at 1:45 p. m. for Paris, Clinton, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and M. V., Eastern Division.

**Northbound.**

Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:40 m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

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**DIRECT ROUTE WEST**  
**The Ohio and Mississippi**  
**Railway**  
is the shortest line between

St. Louis. No transferring of baggage or passengers who travel on A. and N. trains will be permitted at our four terminals, where our trains make connection in the Union Depot with trains of all lines for the West, Ohio and Northwest.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway is the direct and fast line to Louisville.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway gives ample baggage facilities to all passengers, single or in parties. Our agents are prepared at all times to furnish information as to rates, routes and connections. Our baggage passengers are ready to start with secure tickets at lowest rates and attend to check baggage through to destination.

For tickets via O. and M. Railway and further information call on agents of connection at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cincinnati, Central, Passenger Agent O. and M. Rail.

way, 48 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

**FAIR ROUTE**

**4**

**IS THE**

**VANDERBILT SYSTEM.**

**CLEVELAND,**  
**CINCINNATI,**  
**CHICAGO and**  
**ST. LOUIS**

**CLEVELAND** **RAILWAY.**  
Ticket offices, N. W. corner Fourth and Vine,  
and Central Union Station, Third and Central  
avenue, Cincinnati.  
**CLEVELAND DIVISION.**  
*East and Northeast.*  
Only line running through cars into New

	Leave.	Arrive.
Y. and Bos. South- western Y. Lim., and N. Y. Express	6:00 p.m.	6:10:45 a.m.
Rev. N. Y. and Bos. exp., Bug. and N. Y.	6:10:30 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Leavenworth and Springfield	6:30 p.m.	6:47:10 a.m.
	8:40 p.m.	9:29 a.m.

...ton Accommoda...	*6:15 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
...y, and Midtown...	6:40 p.m.	*7:25 p.m.
...y, and Springfield...	7:05 a.m.	7:30 a.m.

**COLUMBUS AND SANDUSKY.**  
*Formerly C., S. and C. Railroad.*  
 These trains run solid between Cincinnati and Columbus via Dayton and Springfield.

...um, and Sandusky...	6:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
...um, and Sandusky...	*7:30 a.m.	6:10-65 a.m.
...um, and Sandusky...	*9:40 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
...um, and Springfield...	*10:00 a.m.	6:45 p.m.

Imbus.....	9:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
CHICAGO DIVISION.		
West, North and Northeast.		
Old Vestibuled Trains, Dining Cars, Wagner		
Compartment and Standard Sleep-		
ers and Parlor Cars.		
Chicago Trains		
Arrival at the new pas-	d8:02 a.m.	d8:31 a.m.
senger station, foot-	d8:50 a.m.	d7:49 a.m.
ing street, stopping	d9:01 a.m.	d8:10 a.m.
the	d7:45 p.m.	d6:50 p.m.
WORLD'S FAIR.	d9:01 p.m.	*10:45 p.m.
disappear.....	*8:50 p.m.	*9:35 p.m.
WHITEWATER DIVISION.		

arrison, Connersville and Cambridge City..	{ 7:32 a.m. 4:36 p.m.	{ 5:49 p.m. 9:55 a.m.
ST. LOUIS DIVISION.		
West, South and Southwest.		
oria, Terre Haute	d8:30 a.m.	d7:40 a.m.
and Mattoon .....	d7:45 p.m.	d6:00 p.m.
re Haute and Mat.	"12:40 p.m.	"9:15 p.m.
PEORIA DIVISION.		
Formerly I., B. and W. Railroad.		
oria, Burlington, I.	d8:30 a.m.	d7:40 a.m.

Lincoln and Omaha, .....	8:45 p.m.	*8:00 p.
Dana and Omaha, .....	*12:40 p.m.	*8:15 p.
Coria, .....	.....	*10:45 a.

**MICHIGAN DIVISION.**

**Elkhart Line—Formerly Cincinnati,**  
**Lake and Michigan Railway.**

ash, Anderson, Ma-		
son, Warsaw, Cedar		
reach, Groves, Elk-		
hart, Benton, Hay		
den, St. Joseph, .....	*8:30 a.m.	*8:00
Anderson, Rushville,		
Warsaw, .....	*8:30 a.m.	*10:10

**Our Bargain**  
**in Files.**

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